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ABSTRACT

Trend data was gathered on employment and education, as well as shifts in jobs and major fields. This will augment Philadelphia School District information for planning and development of a new and improved program for high school students. A survey questionnaire was sent to high school graduates of the 1975, 1977 and 1979 classes. The responses were tabulated and compared with profiles of graduates since 1971. The proportion of each class employed in the civilian labor force increased with the length of time since graduation. As their education and learning increased, the type of employment changed and median wages rose. Among respondents from all three classes enrolled in colleges, the top ranked major fields of study were business administration and liberal arts. The Class of 1979 ranked engineering/architecture third displacing teacher education in that rank for earlier classes. This reflects diminishing demands for teachers and increased opportunites for engineers. All three groups agreed on the need to improve discipline and stress basics in the high schools. (DWH)

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1979 SURVEY of PHILADELPHIA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

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OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION
THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND SURVEY RESEARCH SERVICES

1979 SURVEY OF PHILADELPHIA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

CLASSES OF 1975, 1977, 1979

Results of the ninth annual survey of recent public high school graduates by the Division of Administrative and Survey Research Services, describing each class in terms of current status in employment and continuing education, and certain other variables.

May 1980 Report No. 8042

Office of Research and Evaluation
THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CLASS OF 1979 IN NOVEMBER 1979

67% of the graduates were continuing their education

Of this group:

86% were in two year or four year colleges

14% were in business, technical or nursing schools

35% were both employed and enrolled in schools or colleges

48% of the graduates were employed full or part time

44% in civilian labor force

4% in military service

Of those in the civilian labor force:

32% were employed as office workers

17% were employed in sales

15% were employed in service occupations

20% got help finding jobs through school personnel

When they were in high school:

80% of the class planned to continue their education

45% of the class planned to go to work immediately

55% had taken vocational courses

69% got help from teachers or counselors in planning their future activities

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CLASS OF 1977 IN NOVEMBER 1979

54% of the graduates were continuing their education

Of this group:

- 85% were in two year or four year colleges
- 15% were in business, technical or nursing schools
- 49% were both employed and enrolled in schools or colleges

64% of the graduates were employed full or part time

- 58% in civilian labor force
- 6% in military service

Of those in the civilian labor force:

- 34% were employed as office workers
- 7% were employed in health fields
- 9% were employed in service occupations

44% of the class had worked in the civilian labor force at some time since graduation

1[illegible]% of the class had been employed continuously

57% had completed one or more years of post secondary schooling

31% had attended college or school continuously since graduation

12% had attended college or school for two years

9% had one year of business, technical or nursing school

13% delayed their enrollment in post seconoary institutions

8% "stopped out" - interrupted their schooling and returned

15% transferred from two to four year colleges in 1979

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CLASS OF 1975 IN NOVEMBER 1979

33% of the class had earned college degrees

39% were continuing their education

Of this group:

- 71% were attending two or four year colleges
- 14% were enrolled in graduate and professional schools
- 15% were in business, technical or nursing schools
- 58% were both employed and enrolled in schools or colleges

74% of the graduates were employed full time or part time

- 70% in civilian labor force
- 4% in military service

Of those in the civilian labor force:

- 36% were employed in office/administrative positions
- 15% were in trade and transportation operations
- 10% were in health fields
- 10% were employed in sales positions
- 7% were teachers
- 4% were employed in social service occupations

67% of the class had worked in the civilian labor force at some time since graduation

13% of the class were employed continuously since graduation

4% were in college for the fifth year

23% delayed enrollment in schools and colleges

8% "stopped out" - interrupted their schooling and returned

13% of those who enrolled in two year colleges in 1977 transferred to four year institutions in 1979

LIST OF CONTENTS

Highlights	v
List of Tables	xii
Introduction	1
Methodology	2
Class of 1979	3
Class of 1977	27
Class of 1975	40
Conclusion	51
Appendix	53
A-1 1979 Graduates and Responses, by School	55
A-2 1977 Graduates and Responses, by School	56
A-3 1975 Graduates and Responses, by School	57
A-4 Graduates by After High School Status, 1971-1979	58
A-5 Median Hourly Earnings, Classes of 1979, 1977, 1975	59

LIST OF TABLES

CLASS OF 1979

		PAGE
1	Graduates and Respondents	3
2	Educational and Employment Characteristics, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	6
3	Educational and Employment Characteristics, by District	7
4	Comparison of Plans While in High School with Status in November, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	9
5	Comparison of Plans While in High School with Status in November, by District	9
6	Source of Guidance for After Graduation Plans, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	12
7	Source of Guidance for After Graduation Plans, by District	12
8	Vocational Course Clusters Taken in High School, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	13
9	Participation in School/Work Programs, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	15
10	Method of Obtaining Jobs, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	16
11	Type of Employment, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	18
12	Type of Work, by Employment Status	19
13	Type of Work, by Method of Getting Jobs	20
14	Type of Educational Institution Attended, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	21
15	Major Field in Continuing Education	23
16	Satisfaction with Preparation for College	24
17	Type of Work for Respondents Continuing Their Education	25

LIST OF TABLES

		PAGE
	CLASS OF 1977	
18	1977 Graduates and Respondents, November 1979	27
19	Educational and Employment Status, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	29
20	Educational and Employment Status, by District	30
21	Type of Employment, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	32
22	Type of Employment, by District	33
23	Type of Work, by Employment Status	34
24	Type of Educational Institution Attended, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	35
25	Location of Educational Institution Attended, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	36
26	Satisfaction with Preparation for College	37
27	Type of Work for Respondents Continuing Their Education	38
	CLASS OF 1975	
28	1975 Graduates and Respondents, November 1979	40
29	Types of Degrees Earned	42
30	Educational and Employment Characteristics, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	44
31	Educational and Employment Characteristics, by District	45
32	Type of Employment, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	47
33	Type of Work, by Employment Status	48
34	Type of Educational Institution Attended, by Type of School, Ethnic Group and Sex	49

INTRODUCTION

For the ninth consecutive year the Division of Administrative and Survey Research Services, Office of Research and Evaluation, conducted a survey to obtain empirical data on the status of Philadelphia high school graduates. The 1979 June graduates and those who graduated two and four years before were included in the study. This survey method provides employment and continuing education status information on graduates who have just left the school system, and also for those who have had two and four years of experience to report. These older respondents provide information on such changes in status as delayed college attendance and/or discontinuous education and employment. The nine year continuum provides data on changes in employment rates, types of jobs held, major fields pursued in college and schools, and measures of satisfaction with high school preparation for job or college.

The characteristics of each class in November after graduation reflect the economic and social conditions of the Philadelphia area. The proportion of 1971 graduates who were employed in November six months after graduation was 45.8%. This rose for subsequent graduating classes to 50.9% in 1973 and then fell steadily to a low of 39% in 1976. Then the proportion who were working began to rise and reached 45.4% in 1978. In 1979 the proportion of new graduates who were employed declined to 43.9% but the ratio for whites remained high while that for blacks fell slightly. The proportion of each class who were continuing their education immediately after graduation climbed from 54.2% in 1971 to 66.7% in 1979. The percentage of such white graduates declined from 61.9% in 1971 to 51% in 1973 and then rose annually

to 64.3% in 1979. Black graduates, on the other hand, presented a very different picture. Only 48.2% of the black 1971 graduates continued their education immediately after high school but this proportion increased steadily to 68.1% in 1979. Beginning in 1975 a greater proportion of black graduates entered schools and colleges immediately after high school than did their white classmates.

METHODOLOGY

Similar status data were obtained by questionnaires mailed to the three groups of graduates in order to provide descriptive and analytic material about their educational and employment status. In addition, longitudinal information on status was secured from the 1975 and 1977 respondents. Questions on the quality of high school preparation for continuing education were asked only of the 1977 and 1979 classes. Members of the 1979 class were asked about their participation in school/work programs, guidance, vocational education courses taken in high school and contacts used to secure employment. Samples weighted by race and sex derived from previous survey response rates were selected from the 1975, 1977 and 1979 graduates on the Pupil Directory file. They were designed to produce a sufficient number of representative responses to permit citywide analyses in various categories. Larger samples were drawn from the earlier classes. This procedure was designed to compensate for an anticipated decrease in the response due to mobility (as determined by outdated addresses) and waning interest in maintaining contact with high school on the part of older respondents. The responses for all three years reflect the proportion of each graduating class by type of school, race and sex.

CLASS OF 1979

THE MOST RECENT GRADUATES

Table 1 shows the number and proportion of 1979 graduates and responses. A sample of 4,132 from 10,777 on the Pupil Directory file was weighted by race and sex and produced 1,165 responses. The response rate of 28.2 was unusually low for a new graduating class survey. Nonetheless, the 1979 respondents accurately reflect the composition of their class by type of school, ethnic group and sex.

TABLE 1. CLASS OF 1979. GRADUATES AND RESPONDENTS

	Graduates		Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,777	100.0	1,165	100.0
Senior High	9,813	91.1	1,067	91.6
Vocational/Technical	964	8.9	98	8.4
White	4,479	41.5	478	41.0
Black	5,925	55.0	662	56.8
Hispanic	373	3.5	25	2.2
Male	4,890	45.4	510	43.8
Female	5,887	54.6	655	56.2

Almost half of the 1979 graduating class were working in civilian jobs or serving in the armed forces in November 1979. Two thirds were continuing their education in colleges or business, technical or nursing schools. Eight percent were unemployed and looking for work. Among the employed respondents the proportion in the civilian labor force was 43.9% while an additional 3.7% were in military service. Whenever the discussion which follows refers to employed graduates, only civilian workers are considered.

More voc/tech than comprehensive senior high school graduates were employed at the time of the survey (55.1% to 42.9%). Almost twice as many were employed only, that is, working and not enrolled in school or college. One fifth (21.4%) of the voc/tech graduates were both working and continuing their education. About the same proportion of each group were in the armed forces (4.1% and 3.7%) and were unemployed and looking for work (8.5% and 8.2%). Two thirds of the senior high and a little over half of the voc/tech graduates were continuing their education after high school. A similar proportion of each group was enrolled in business, technical and nursing schools. Significantly more (58.5% to 41.8%) senior high graduates were enrolled in two and four year colleges.

The major difference in status between white and black graduates was in employment: 59% of the whites but only 33% of the blacks were working. Four times as many blacks (12.1%) as whites (3.2%) were unemployed and looking for work. Slightly more black than white graduates were enrolled in schools and colleges (68.1% to 64.3%). Many more whites than blacks were working while continuing their education (28.3% to 19.9%).

Differences in education and employment status between male and female graduates appear only among the proportion in military service (6.3% to 1.7%) and those who were looking for work (5.7% to 10.7%). Continuing education opportunities were pursued to the same degree by males and females. Table 2

Great variations in 1979 employment and education status are apparent by district. Details are shown on Table 3. While 43.9% of the 1979 graduates held civilian jobs, such employment ranged from 29.9% for graduates of District 2 high schools to 58.1% for District 8 graduates. Fewest (11.7%) District 2 graduates were employed and not enrolled in post secondary schools or colleges while the largest proportion of graduates were working only from District 5 schools. Among the group (23.4% of the total class) who were both working and continuing their education, the smallest proportion were from District 5 schools (10.6%) and the largest proportion (33.7%) were from District 8.

While two thirds of the class were continuing their education in two and four year colleges and business, technical and nursing schools, the proportion of graduates enrolled in November ranged from 82.9% in District 8 to 36.4% in District 5. The largest proportion of respondents, by district, who were enrolled in colleges immediately after graduation were from schools in Districts 6 and 8 (71.1% and 72.9%) while District 4 graduates had the highest proportion in business, technical and nursing schools (13.2%).

The proportion of graduates from each district who were unemployed and looking for work, 8.5% of the total class, varied by district from 1.5% for District 8 schools to 18.2% for District 5. Table 3

TABLE 2. CLASS OF 1979. EDUCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETHNIC GROUP, AND SEX

	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	SCHOOL		ETHNIC GROUP				SEX	
		SENIOR HIGH	VOC/ TECH	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	1165 100.0	1067 100.0	98 100.0	464 100.0	662 100.0	25 100.0	14 100.0	510 100.0	655 100.0
CIVILIAN EMPLOYED ONLY	239 20.5	206 19.3	33 33.7	143 30.8	89 13.4	6 24.0	1 7.1	106 20.8	133 20.3
IN MILITARY SERVICE	43 3.7	39 3.7	4 4.1	6 1.3	37 5.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	32 6.3	11 1.7
UNEMPLOYED, LOOKING FOR WK	99 8.5	91 8.5	8 8.2	15 3.2	80 12.1	4 16.0	0 0.0	29 5.7	70 10.7
UNEMPL, NOT LOOKING FOR WK	7 0.6	6 0.6	1 1.0	2 0.4	5 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.4	5 0.8
IN COLLEGE, EMPLOYED	227 19.5	211 19.8	16 16.3	113 24.4	106 16.0	3 12.0	5 35.7	97 19.0	130 19.8
IN COLLEGE, NOT EMPLOYED	438 37.6	413 38.7	25 25.5	150 32.3	274 41.4	9 36.0	5 35.7	192 37.6	246 37.6
IN SCHOOL, EMPLOYED	46 3.9	41 3.8	5 5.1	18 3.9	26 3.9	1 4.0	1 7.1	23 4.5	23 3.5
IN SCHOOL, NOT EMPLOYED	66 5.7	60 5.6	6 6.1	17 3.7	45 6.8	2 8.0	2 14.3	29 5.7	37 5.6
OTHER	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0

TABLE 3. CLASS OF 1979. EDUCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS, BY DISTRICT

	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	DISTRICT 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL	1165 100.0	149 100.0	77 100.0	65 100.0	166 100.0	66 100.0	253 100.0	119 100.0	270 100.0
CIVILIAN EMPLOYED ONLY	239 20.5	27 18.1	9 11.7	16 24.6	27 16.3	26 39.4	38 15.0	30 25.2	66 24.4
IN MILITARY SERVICE	43 3.7	10 6.7	5 6.5	3 4.6	9 5.4	4 6.1	6 2.4	4 3.4	2 0.7
UNEMPLOYED, LOOKING FOR WK	99 8.5	17 11.4	12 15.6	10 15.4	20 12.0	12 18.2	12 4.7	12 10.1	4 1.5
UNEMPL, NOT LOOKING FOR WK	7 0.6	0 0.0	1 1.3	0 0.0	2 1.2	0 0.0	2 0.8	1 0.8	1 0.4
IN COLLEGE, EMPLOYED	227 19.5	22 14.8	12 15.6	12 18.5	25 15.1	5 7.6	55 21.7	19 16.0	77 28.5
IN COLLEGE, NOT EMPLOYED	438 37.6	59 39.6	29 37.7	17 26.2	61 36.7	12 18.2	125 49.4	42 35.3	93 34.4
IN SCHOOL, EMPLOYED	46 3.9	3 2.0	2 2.6	5 7.7	10 6.0	2 3.0	4 1.6	6 5.0	14 5.2
IN SCHOOL, NOT EMPLOYED	66 5.7	11 7.4	7 9.1	2 3.1	12 7.2	5 7.6	11 4.3	5 4.2	13 4.8
OTHER	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0

Table 4 shows the 1979 graduates' expectations for continuing education and obtaining employment by school type, race and sex. While they were still in high school, eight out of ten 1979 seniors planned to continue their education. At the time of the survey the following November, only two thirds of the class were enrolled in two and four year colleges or business, technical or nursing schools.

The differences between expectations and employment were slight for the group as a whole but appear substantially different for voc/tech graduates (64.3% planned to work but only 55.1% were employed) and blacks (46.4% planned to work, 33.3% were employed). Whites and males show a completely different picture. Only 40.9% of the white respondents said they planned to get a job, but 59.1% were working in November. A smaller but similar difference existed for males, 41.6% planned to work and 44.3% were employed. These patterns are consistent with findings of earlier surveys. The difference between those 1979 graduates who planned to continue their education and those who were actually enrolled the following semester increased considerably from the 1978 group. This change was most apparent in the expectations of voc/tech graduates (61.5% in 1978 and 73.5% in 1979) and blacks (69% in 1978 and 84.3% in 1979).

An analysis of plans while in high school and status at the time of the survey by district of attendance in Table 5 shows a different series of patterns. While 13.1% more of the 1979 graduates planned to continue their education than were actually enrolled in a school or college in November, differences between graduates from the eight districts were substantial.

TABLE 4. CLASS OF 1979. COMPARISON OF PLANS WHILE IN HIGH SCHOOL WITH STATUS IN NOVEMBER, BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETHNIC GROUP

	Total Respondents	School		Ethnic Group				Sex	
		Senior High	Voc/ Tech.	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Male	Female
Total	1165	1067	98	494	662	25	14	401	529
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Planned to Continue Education	79.8	80.4	73.5	69.4	84.3	60.0	100.0	78.6	80.0
Enrolled in Schools and Colleges	66.7	67.9	53.0	64.3	68.1	60.0	92.9	66.8	66.5
Planned to Work	44.7	42.9	64.3	40.9	46.4	44.0	7.2	41.6	47.2
Employed: Civilian	43.9	42.9	55.1	59.1	33.3	40.0	50.0	44.3	43.6
Military	3.7	3.7	4.1	1.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.7

TABLE 5. CLASS OF 1979. COMPARISON OF PLANS WHILE IN HIGH SCHOOL WITH STATUS IN NOVEMBER, BY DISTRICT

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	1165	149	77	65	166	66	253	119	270
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Planned to Continue Education	79.8	87.3	84.4	78.5	75.9	62.1	86.6	70.6	79.3
Employed	66.7	63.8	65.0	55.5	65.0	36.4	77.0	60.5	82.9
Planned to Work	44.7	43.6	48.1	63.1	54.2	59.1	34.0	47.9	39.3
Employed: Civilian	43.9	34.9	29.9	50.8	37.4	50.0	38.3	46.2	58.1
Military	3.7	6.7	6.5	4.6	5.4	6.1	2.4	3.4	0.7

In all districts except District 8, more seniors planned to continue their education after high school than actually were enrolled in November. The differences between plans and status varied from around one quarter less enrolled than expected in Districts 1, 3 and 5 to a low of 10% in Districts 4, 6 and 7. More graduates from District 8 high schools were enrolled in schools and colleges in November than said they had planned to continue their education while still in high school.

Differences in expectations of employment, while not as great as for education, also varied drastically by district. More District 1 and 4 graduates planned to work than were actually employed in November, while 18.8% more District 8 graduates were employed than had planned to work.

While 18.2% of District 5 graduates also were unemployed, the discrepancy between their plans to work and employment for those respondents was only 8.3%. Help in making plans to go to work and/or apply for entrance to schools and colleges is offered by teachers and counselors in high schools. Only 69% of the 1979 respondents reported that they received guidance from these school personnel. Counselors helped almost half of this group (47.8%), teachers provided guidance for an additional 15.3% and more than a third who received help consulted with both teachers and counselors. The proportion receiving guidance in District 8 was 50.4% which was substantially lower than the proportion of students in other districts who reported that they received counseling from school personnel. Table 6

Fewer white than black students (58.2% to 77%) said they consulted only school personnel about their plans. More voc/tech students consulted teachers, who also serve as job coordinators, than did students in senior high schools. They also went to both counselors and teachers to a greater degree (52.3% to 35.5%). Black students received help from counselors rather than teachers to a greater extent than did white students. Table 7

Vocational trainings is offered in the comprehensive high schools as well as in the voc/tech schools. More than half of the 1979 graduating seniors reported that they took vocational courses in high school. Proportionately more black students (58.6%) and females (58.8%) took vocational courses than did whites (49.9%) and males (50.3%).

More than half of those students who took vocational courses studied business skills (53.6%). This category includes typing, stenography, clerical and data processing skills; sales and marketing. Blacks enrolled in business and distributive education to a greater degree than did whites (56.1% to 49.8%) and females almost three times as often as males (74.3% to 21.8%). Courses in the communications cluster were taken by 13.5% of the 1979 graduates. Six times as many males (26.7%) as females (4.8%) had been enrolled in these courses. Table 8

Vocational training is also offered to students in comprehensive high schools through two Skills Centers; Randolph which serves students in Districts 4 and 6 and Swenson for students in Districts 7 and 8. Just under 10% of the respondents from those districts indicated that they had attended a skills center during their high school years. Around one fifth of those attending Randolph were white and the same proportions in Swenson were black. About equal proportions of male and female respondents attended Skills Centers.

TABLE 6. CLASS OF 1979. SOURCE OF GUIDANCE FOR AFTER GRADUATION PLANS BY DISTRICT

	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	DISTRICT 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL REPORTING	805 100.0	112 100.0	63 100.0	50 100.0	123 100.0	42 100.0	192 100.0	87 100.0	136 100.0
TEACHER	123 15.3	16 14.3	6 9.5	16 32.0	12 9.8	7 16.7	22 11.5	12 13.8	32 23.5
COUNSELOR	385 47.8	59 52.7	27 42.9	21 42.0	57 46.3	16 38.1	107 55.7	36 41.4	62 45.6
BOTH	297 36.9	37 33.0	30 47.6	13 26.0	54 43.9	19 45.2	63 32.8	39 44.8	42 30.9

TABLE 7. CLASS OF 1979. SOURCE OF GUIDANCE FOR AFTER GRADUATION PLANS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETHNIC GROUP, AND SEX

	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	SCHOOL		ETHNIC GROUP				SEX	
		SENIOR HIGH	VOC/ TECH	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL REPORTING	805 100.0	740 100.0	65 100.0	270 100.0	510 100.0	15 100.0	10 100.0	335 100.0	470 100.0
TEACHER	123 15.3	109 14.7	14 21.5	55 20.4	66 12.9	2 13.3	0 0.0	37 11.0	86 18.3
COUNSELOR	385 47.8	368 49.7	17 26.2	113 41.9	260 51.0	5 33.3	7 70.0	156 46.6	229 48.7
BOTH	297 36.9	263 35.5	34 52.3	102 37.8	184 36.1	8 53.3	3 30.0	142 42.4	155 33.0

TABLE 8. CLASS OF 1979. VOCATIONAL COURSE CLUSTERS TAKEN IN HIGH SCHOOL BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX

	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	SCHOOL		ETHNIC GROUP				SEX	
		SENIOR HIGH	VOC/ TECH	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL REPORTING	616 100.0	526 100.0	90 100.0	223 100.0	371 100.0	19 100.0	3 100.0	243 100.0	373 100.0
BUSINESS & DISTRIBUTIVE ED	330 53.6	299 56.8	31 34.4	111 49.8	208 56.1	10 52.6	1 33.3	53 21.8	277 74.3
COMMUNICATIONS	83 13.5	68 12.9	15 16.7	36 16.1	43 11.6	3 15.8	1 33.3	65 26.7	18 4.8
CONSTRUCTION	49 8.0	40 7.6	9 10.0	27 12.1	20 5.4	2 10.5	0 0.0	48 19.8	1 0.3
HEALTH SERVICES	39 6.3	38 7.2	1 1.1	9 4.0	29 7.8	1 5.3	0 0.0	4 1.6	35 9.4
MANUFACTURING/MAINTENANCE	41 6.7	27 5.1	14 15.6	13 5.8	26 7.0	2 10.5	0 0.0	36 14.8	5 1.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	41 6.7	34 6.5	7 7.8	9 4.0	32 8.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	10 4.1	31 8.3
POWER MECHANICS	22 3.6	19 3.6	3 3.3	9 4.0	11 3.0	1 5.3	1 33.3	22 9.1	0 0.0
AGRICULTURE	11 1.8	1 0.2	10 11.1	9 4.0	2 0.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 2.1	6 1.6

The 1979 graduates who took vocational courses in high school were asked how they felt the courses could be improved. More than half the group responded to this question. The most frequent comment, offered by 19.7% of the respondents, was that they were very satisfied with the courses - "good enough the way it is." Almost as many comments, 17.6%, stressed the need for more and better teachers and more individual instruction. More on the job training and outside work related to courses was mentioned by 14.9% of the group along with more time for practical application (12.8%). The need for more programs in vocational education was cited by 11.9%. Comments from white students (32% of the mentions) showed greater satisfaction than blacks (28% to 16.6%). Twice as many blacks (18% to 9.4%) felt the greatest need was for more on the job training. Females (59.2% of the mentions) overwhelmingly felt the need for more programs (17.5% compared to only 3.7% of the males). More and better equipment was the concern of more whites than blacks (17.8% to 11.5%) and more males (15.6%) than females (11%). More blacks (7.7%) than whites (6.6%) felt that better equipment and courses should be offered.

Career education is also offered to high school students through four school/work programs. Forty percent of the 1979 respondents had participated in one or more of these programs during their high school years. More blacks than whites (47.3% to 29.5%) and more males than females (45% to 33.7%) had been enrolled in these programs. More than half the participants were in the Work Experience Program and almost one third had been in the Neighborhood Youth Corps. A slightly greater proportion of whites than blacks had participated in the Work Experience Program, while twice as great a proportion of blacks (37.7%) as whites (16.1%) had participated in the Neighborhood Youth Corps Program.

Table 9

TABLE 9. CLASS OF 1979. PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL/WORK PROGRAMS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX

	Total Respondents	School		Ethnic Group				Sex	
		Senior High	Voc/ Tech	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Male	Female
Total	467	414	53	137	313	11	6	172	295
	40.1	38.8	54.1	29.5	47.3			33.7	45.0
Cooperative Office of Education	66	55	11	23	41	2	0	15	51
	14.1	13.3	20.8	16.8	13.1	18.2	0.0	8.7	17.3
Distributive Education	75	64	11	34	40	1	0	27	48
	16.1	15.5	20.8	24.8	12.8	9.1	0.0	15.7	16.3
Neighborhood Youth Corps	145	131	14	22	118	4	1	54	91
	31.0	31.6	26.4	16.1	37.7	36.4	16.7	31.4	30.8
Work Experience	255	223	32	81	161	8	5	100	155
	54.6	53.9	60.4	59.1	51.4	72.7	83.3	58.1	52.5

Total adds to more than 100% because some students participated in more than one program during their high school years.

EMPLOYED 1979 GRADUATES

Almost 44% of the members of the June 1979 class were employed in full and part time civilian jobs. Slightly more than half of this group were working while enrolled in schools and colleges.

Nearly all the employed respondents (94%) indicated the type of work they were doing and the methods they used to get the job. School personnel were responsible for obtaining jobs for 19.3% of the graduates who were working in November. Twice as many voc/tech as senior high graduates and a greater proportion of black (23.6%) than white (15.6%) job seekers were helped by school counselors and job coordinators. Around one fifth of both male and female job seekers reported that they got their jobs through school personnel. The largest proportion (44.3%) of the employed group, however, reported that they got their jobs by themselves. Significantly more senior high (45.5%) than voc/tech students were in this category. Friends and family contacts were successful job leads for 35% of the employed graduates. More senior high and male graduates found jobs through these personal contacts.

TABLE 10. CLASS OF 1979. METHOD OF OBTAINING JOB BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX

	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	SCHOOL		ETHNIC GROUP				SEX	
		SENIOR HIGH	VOC/ TECH	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	481 100.0	429 100.0	52 100.0	250 100.0	216 100.0	11 100.0	4 100.0	222 100.0	259 100.0
SCHOOL PERSONNEL	93 19.3	75 17.5	18 34.6	39 15.6	51 23.6	3 27.3	0 0.0	41 18.5	52 20.1
FRIENDS/FAMILY	172 35.8	157 36.6	15 28.8	95 38.0	68 31.5	5 45.5	4 100.0	89 40.1	83 32.0
BY ONESELF	213 44.3	195 45.5	18 34.6	116 46.4	94 43.5	3 27.3	0 0.0	92 41.4	121 46.7
OTHER	3 0.6	2 0.5	1 1.9	0 0.0	3 1.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 1.2

The proportion of 1979 graduates holding full and part time jobs was the same. There was little difference in the proportion of senior high and voc/tech graduates or blacks and whites who held full or part time jobs. However, many more males (56.2% to 45.5%) than females were employed full time in November.

The type of work done by both full and part time respondents is reported in Table 11. One third of the employed 1979 graduates were working in office jobs. Sales, followed by service occupations and unskilled labor were the next most frequently mentioned types of work. Differences between voc/tech graduates and those from comprehensive senior high schools were most apparent in the craftsmen/operative category (15.1% to 6.8%), services (5.7% to 15.7%) and to a lesser degree, sales (11.3% to 17.5%) and unskilled labor (9.4% to 15.4%).

Differences in type of work were significant by race only in the craftsmen/operative category. Such jobs were held by ten percent of the white and only five percent of the black graduates. Many types of work continued to show traditional differences by sex. More than three times as many females as males held office jobs and one and a half times as many were in sales positions. Craftsmen/operatives and technical trades and unskilled labor continued to be predominantly male occupations with five to eight times as many males as females employed in such jobs.

TABLE 11. CLASS OF 1979. TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETHNIC GROUP, AND SEX

	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	SCHOOL		ETHNIC GROUP				SEX	
		SENIOR HIGH	VOC/ TECH	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL EMPLOYED REPORTING	481	428	53	251	214	10	6	210	271
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OFFICE/SECRETARIAL	152	135	17	78	69	3	2	29	123
	31.6	31.5	32.1	31.1	32.2	30.0	33.3	13.8	45.4
SALES	81	75	6	44	34	2	1	27	54
	16.8	17.5	11.3	17.5	15.9	20.0	16.7	12.9	19.9
CRAFTSMAN/OPERATIVE	37	29	8	25	11	1	0	29	8
	7.7	6.8	15.1	10.0	5.1	10.0	0.0	13.8	3.0
DATA PROCESSING	6	5	1	2	4	0	0	0	6
	1.2	1.2	1.9	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
SERVICES	70	67	3	33	34	0	3	29	41
	14.6	15.7	5.7	13.1	15.9	0.0	50.0	13.8	15.1
HEALTH SERVICES	26	25	1	14	12	0	0	5	21
	5.4	5.8	1.9	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	7.7
TECHNICAL/TRADE	37	25	12	14	21	2	0	32	5
	7.7	5.8	22.6	5.6	9.8	20.0	0.0	15.2	1.8
UNSKILLED LABOR	71	66	5	40	29	2	0	58	13
	14.8	15.4	9.4	15.9	13.6	20.0	0.0	27.6	4.8
OTHER	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0

Most of the part time jobs were in sales (25.4%) and services (22.3%). Office jobs constituted 41% of the full time work. Craftsman/operatives and technical trade jobs were primarily full time. Table 12

TABLE 12. CLASS OF 1979. TYPE OF WORK BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	Total Employed	Full Time	Part Time
Total Employed Reporting	473	249	224
	100.0	100.0	100.0
Office/Secretarial	149	102	47
	31.5	41.0	21.0
Sales	79	22	57
	16.7	8.8	25.4
Craftsman/Operative	37	33	4
	7.8	13.4	1.8
Data Processing	6	4	2
	1.3	1.6	0.9
Services	70	20	50
	14.8	8.0	22.3
Health Services	26	12	14
	5.5	4.8	6.3
Technical/Trade	36	29	7
	7.6	11.6	3.1
Unskilled Labor	69	27	42
	14.6	10.8	18.8
Other	1	-	1
	0.2	-	0.4

The median hourly wages for 1979 high school graduates employed at the time of the survey was $3.26. Voc/tech graduates, whites and males earned more than senior high graduates, blacks and females. The median wage was considerably above the $2.90 minimum in effect at the time. This represents a change from previous survey findings and may reflect the impact of inflation.

More than half of those employed in sales and service occupations found jobs without help. School personnel were most often the conduit for jobs in the technical trades and office work. Jobs in health fields were obtained primarily through friends and family or on their own. Table 13

TABLE 13. CLASS OF 1979. TYPE OF WORK BY METHOD OF GETTING JOB

	Total	School Personnel	Friends and Family	By Yourself	Other
Type of Work	445	89	158	195	3
	100.0	20.0	35.5	43.8	1.7
Office/Secretarial	131	43	35	50	3
	100.0	32.8	26.7	38.2	2.3
Sales	79	7	30	42	-
	100.0	8.9	38.0	53.2	-
Craftsmen/Operative	34	8	11	15	-
	100.0	23.5	32.4	44.1	-
Data Processing	6	2	3	1	-
	100.0	33.3	50.0	16.7	-
Services	58	11	20	37	-
	100.0	16.2	29.4	54.4	-
Health Services	24	2	11	11	-
	100.0	8.3	45.8	45.8	-
Technical/Trade	34	11	13	10	-
	100.0	32.4	38.2	29.4	-
Unskilled Labor	68	5	34	29	-
	100.0	7.4	50.0	42.6	-
Other	1	-	1	-	-
	100.0	-	100.0	-	-

1979 GRADUATES CONTINUING THEIR EDUCATION

Two thirds of the 1979 class were continuing their education at the time of the survey in November. Three quarters of the whites were continuing their education in the Philadelphia area while 39% of the black graduates were enrolled in schools and colleges elsewhere in Pennsylvania and out of state.

The respondents were attending four year colleges, two year community and junior colleges, and business, technical and nursing schools. Included in this group are students enrolled in any type of program from a single course to a full credit semester in either schools or colleges. Sixty six percent of this group were attending four year institutions. A greater proportion of senior high graduates, whites and males were enrolled in four year colleges. Around one quarter of the voc/tech graduates, blacks and females were students in two year colleges. One fifth of the voc/tech graduates were enrolled in business, technical and nursing schools, a higher proportion for this group than any other. Table 14

TABLE 14. CLASS OF 1979. TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX

	Total Respondents	School		Ethnic Group				Sex	
		Senior High	Voc/ Tech	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Male	Female
Total Reporting	777 100.0	725 10 .0	52 100.0	298 100.0	451 100.0	15 100.0	13 100.0	341 100.0	436 100.0
Four Year College	513 66.0	484 66.8	29 55.8	218 73.2	279 61.9	7 46.7	9 69.2	250 73.3	263 60.3
Two Year College	152 19.6	140 19.3	12 23.1	45 15.1	101 22.4	5 33.3	1 7.7	39 11.4	113 25.9
Business/Technical/ Nursing	112 14.4	101 13.9	11 21.1	35 11.7	71 15.7	3 20.0	3 23.1	52 15.3	60 13.8

Business administration was the most popular major field of study (18.5%) followed by liberal arts (12.6%) and engineering/architecture (7.9%). The business administration and liberal arts preference held for whites, blacks and females. Engineering ranked second for males. A detailed analysis is provided in Table 15 where major field is shown by type of educational institution. Business administration, liberal arts and engineering majors ranked highest in four year colleges. Secretarial/business courses were first in two year colleges (21.2%) followed by business administration and liberal arts. This analysis shows the distinction between terminal two year curriculum and two year associate degree candidates who may later transfer to four year colleges. The business, technical and nursing school students were primarily in technical trade schools (34.1%) followed by many fewer business administration (11.3%) and secretarial/business (9.4%) majors.

TABLE 15. CLASS OF 1979. MAJOR FIELD IN CONTINUING EDUCATION

	Total Respondents	College		School
		Four Year	Two Year	Bus/Tech Nursing
Total	764	507	151	106
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Business Administration	141	102	27	12
	18.5	20.1	17.9	11.3
Liberal Arts	96	76	20	-
	12.6	15.0	13.2	-
Education	43	36	6	1
	5.6	7.1	4.0	0.9
Social Science	36	31	5	-
	4.7	6.1	3.3	-
Physical Science	29	26	3	-
	3.8	5.1	2.0	-
Art/Music/Drama	28	21	2	5
	3.7	4.1	1.3	4.7
Communications	33	25	3	5
	4.3	4.9	2.0	4.7
Engineering/Architecture	60	50	4	6
	7.9	9.9	2.6	5.7
Computer Sciences	49	31	11	7
	6.4	6.1	7.3	6.6
Nursing	40	27	8	5
	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.7
Health Services/Technology	31	11	12	8
	4.1	2.2	7.9	7.5
Pre-Medical	38	32	2	4
	5.0	6.3	1.3	3.8
Pre-Dental	8	3	2	3
	1.0	0.6	1.3	2.8
Secretarial/Business	43	1	32	10
	5.6	0.2	21.2	9.4
Technical Trades	42	2	4	36
	5.5	0.4	2.6	34.1
Commercial Art/Photography	16	5	7	4
	2.1	1.0	4.6	3.8
Pharmacy	5	5	-	-
	0.6	1.0	-	-
Agriculture	8	6	2	-
	1.0	1.2	1.3	-
Pre-Law	18	17	1	-
	2.4	3.4	0.7	-
Other	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Those respondents who were enrolled in post secondary institutions were asked to rate their satisfaction with high school preparation for subjects they studied in college. English and history preparation were considered good by more than half of the students. Preparation in science was rated as 40.7% good and 47.9% fair. The greatest dissatisfaction with preparation for college subjects was in the areas of mathematics and foreign languages.

TABLE 16. CLASS OF 1979. SATISFACTION WITH HIGH SCHOOL PREPARATION FOR SUBJECTS TAKEN IN COLLEGE.

Responses	English	Science	Mathematics	Foreign Language	History
Total	743 100.0	676 100.0	959 100.0	573 100.0	643 100.0
Good	372 50.1	275 40.7	329 34.3	204 35.6	347 54.0
Fair	266 35.8	324 47.9	451 47.0	250 43.6	252 39.2
Poor	105 14.1	77 11.4	179 18.7	119 20.8	44 6.8

Table 17 displays the type of jobs held by respondents who were both working and continuing their education. These represented one quarter of the 1979 graduates and more whites (28.3%) than blacks (19.9%). More than half (54%) of the group were enrolled in four year colleges, 28.5% in two year colleges and 17.5% in schools. Four year college students primarily held jobs in service (26.5%), office (22.8%) and sales (20.6%). Jobs in services (25%) and unskilled labor (22.7%) provided most of the employment for students in business, technical and nursing schools.

TABLE 17. CLASS OF 1979. TYPE OF WORK FOR RESPONDENTS CONTINUING THEIR EDUCATION

	Total Respondents	College		School
		Four Year	Two Year	Bus/Tech Nursing
Total Employed Reporting	252	136	72	44
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Office Secretarial	64	31	24	9
	25.3	22.8	33.3	20.5
Sales	55	28	22	5
	21.8	20.6	30.6	11.4
Craftsman/Operative	10	4	3	3
	4.0	2.9	4.2	6.8
Data Processing	1	-	1	-
	0.4	-	1.4	-
Services	55	36	8	11
	21.8	26.5	11.1	25.0
Health Services	11	8	1	2
	4.4	5.9	1.4	4.5
Technical Trade	11	6	1	4
	4.4	4.4	1.4	9.1
Unskilled Labor	44	22	12	10
	17.5	16.2	16.7	22.7
Other	1	1	-	-
	0.4	0.7	-	-

Suggestions on how the high schools could be improved elicited comments from almost three quarters of the respondents. The most frequently mentioned area of concern was discipline. More than one fifth of the suggestions dealt with the need to enforce proper student behavior, get rid of those who are disruptive and involve parents in this effort to establish firm control. Better security and suspension was suggested as an aspect of the discipline problem. One sixth of the respondents felt that teachers should be more interested in students and that they shouldn't strike; that basics should be stressed and there should be better preparation for college. There were more senior high than voc/tech respondents who wanted college preparation improved (17.2% to 10%). Many more females (17.8%) than males (12.6%) were concerned about teachers being interested in students. More males than females were concerned about greater discipline (23.5% to 19.8%).

CLASS OF 1977

Table 18 shows the number and proportion of graduates and responses for the Class of 1977. A sample of 5,541 yielded a 25.9% response rate of 1,432 graduates. This response rate is similar to those of previous surveys of high school graduates two and a half years after graduation. The 1977 respondents accurately reflect the composition of the class by type of school, race and sex.

TABLE 18. 1977 GRADUATES AND RESPONDENTS, NOVEMBER 1979

	Graduates		Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,412	100.0	1,432	100.0
Senior High	10,294	90.2	1,282	89.5
Vocational/Technical	1,118	9.8	150	10.5
White	4,791	42.0	606	42.3
Black	6,301	55.2	795	55.5
Hispanic	320	2.8	31	2.2
Male	5,208	45.6	648	45.3
Female	6,204	54.4	784	54.7

In the two and a half years since high school graduation, 43.6% of the respondents had been employed and not in school for one year or more. Slightly more than eight percent had served in the armed forces and 56.6% had one or more years of post secondary education. Thirteen percent had delayed enrolling in schools and colleges a year or more and eight percent had enrolled, "stopped out," and then continued their education. During this time 7.6% had been unemployed and looking for work.

More than two years after their high school graduation 64.3% of the 1977 graduates were working, 58.4% in the civilian labor force and 5.9% in the armed forces. Over half (54.4%) of the respondents were enolled in school or college. Only 6.4% of the respondents were unemployed and looking for work while 1.7% were unemployed and not looking for work.

A greater proportion of voc/tech graduates than those from senior high schools (62.7% to 58%) were employed. Forty four percent of the voc/tech graduates but only 30.2% of the senior high graduates were employed only. Many more senior high than voc/tech graduates were working while continuing their education (27.8% to 18.7%).

More whites than blacks (69% to 50.8%) were employed. An even greater discrepancy appears in the proportion of each group employed only (40.2% to 25.3%) and not enrolled in school or college.

Almost four times as many blacks as whites were unemployed and looking for work. One and a half times as many females as males were unemployed. Table 19

Differences in employment and education status by district of high school attended are shown in Table 20. More Districts 7 and 8 graduates were working in November than were graduates from other districts. More District 5 (47.4%) and District 7 (40%) graduates were working and not enrolled in schools and colleges. Almost a third of the respondents from Districts 6 and 8 were working and continuing their education.

TABLE 19. CLASS OF 1977. EDUCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETHNIC GROUP, AND SEX

	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	SCHOOL		ETHNIC GROUP				SEX	
		SENIOR HIGH	VOC/ TECH	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	1432 100.0	1282 100.0	150 100.0	594 100.0	713 100.0	31 100.0	12 100.0	648 100.0	784 100.0
CIVILIAN EMPLOYED ONLY	453 31.6	387 30.2	66 44.0	239 40.2	201 25.3	10 32.3	3 25.0	212 32.7	241 30.7
IN MILITARY SERVICE	84 5.9	68 5.3	16 10.7	13 2.2	68 8.6	2 6.5	1 8.3	70 10.8	14 1.8
UNEMPLOYED, LOOKING FOR WK	92 6.4	81 6.3	11 7.3	15 2.5	75 9.4	2 6.5	0 0.0	32 4.9	60 7.7
UNEMPL, NOT LOOKING FOR WK	24 1.7	21 1.6	3 2.0	10 1.7	11 1.4	3 9.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	24 3.1
IN COLLEGE, EMPLOYED	316 22.1	295 23.0	21 14.0	141 23.7	167 21.0	6 19.4	2 16.7	135 20.8	181 23.1
IN COLLEGE, NOT EMPLOYED	343 24.0	320 25.0	23 15.3	134 22.6	199 25.0	5 16.1	5 41.7	148 22.8	195 24.9
IN SCHOOL, EMPLOYED	68 4.7	61 4.8	7 4.7	30 5.1	36 4.5	2 6.5	0 0.0	32 4.9	36 4.6
IN SCHOOL, NOT EMPLOYED	52 3.6	49 3.8	3 2.0	12 2.0	38 4.8	1 3.2	1 8.3	19 2.9	33 4.2
OTHER	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0

TABLE 20. CLASS OF 1977. EDUCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS, BY DISTRICT

	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	DISTRICT 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL	1432 100.0	192 100.0	92 100.0	97 100.0	194 100.0	97 100.0	291 100.0	140 100.0	329 100.0
CIVILIAN EMPLOYED ONLY	453 31.6	51 26.6	23 25.0	36 37.1	65 33.5	46 47.4	56 19.2	56 40.0	120 36.5
IN MILITARY SERVICE	84 5.9	14 7.3	6 6.5	10 10.3	13 6.7	11 11.3	17 5.8	6 4.3	7 2.1
UNEMPLOYED, LOOKING FOR WK	92 6.4	27 14.1	12 13.0	9 9.3	15 7.7	11 11.3	10 3.4	4 2.9	4 1.2
UNEMPL, NOT LOOKING FOR WK	24 1.7	2 1.0	2 2.2	2 2.1	3 1.5	2 2.1	5 1.7	5 3.6	3 0.9
IN COLLEGE, EMPLOYED	316 22.1	34 17.7	15 16.3	18 18.6	43 22.2	7 7.2	80 27.5	27 19.3	92 28.0
IN COLLEGE, NOT EMPLOYED	343 24.0	43 22.4	21 22.8	14 14.4	42 21.6	10 10.3	103 35.4	27 19.3	83 25.2
IN SCHOOL, EMPLOYED	68 4.7	11 5.7	5 5.4	5 5.2	8 4.1	5 5.2	11 3.8	9 6.4	14 4.3
IN SCHOOL, NOT EMPLOYED	52 3.6	10 5.2	8 8.7	3 3.1	5 2.6	5 5.2	9 3.1	6 4.3	6 1.8
OTHER	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0

EMPLOYED 1977 GRADUATES

Almost two thirds of the 1977 graduates were working in November 1979 and almost two thirds of that group (65.8%) held full time jobs. Many more voc/tech than senior high graduates (81.9% to 63.8%) were employed full time two and a half years after graduation.

The type of work done by both full and part time workers in this group followed traditional patterns. About one third (34.1%) were employed in office and secretarial jobs, 13% were in sales and the same proportion reported that they were doing unskilled labor. Ten percent of the respondents were in technical trades, 9.2% in service occupations and seven percent each in the craftsmen/operative and health service categories.

More blacks and females held office jobs than did whites and males. Twice as many blacks as whites were in service occupations (12.1% to 6.1%) and three times as many females as males were in health services. Unskilled labor was reported by 22.1% of the males and six percent of the females. Table 21

Although office work was the largest source of employment for the group, a much greater proportion of District 1 high school graduates held office jobs (46%). A greater number of District 8 graduates were in sales (20.1%) compared to the rest of the graduates by district. Service workers were proportionately greater from schools in District 1 and the largest proportion of technical trade workers came from District 5 schools. Table 22

TABLE 21. CLASS OF 1977. TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETHNIC GROUP, AND SEX

	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	SCHOOL		ETHNIC GROUP				SEX	
		SENIOR HIGH	VCC/ TECH	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL EMPLOYED REPORTING	813	720	93	394	396	17	6	362	451
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OFFICE/SECRETARIAL	277	251	26	116	150	8	3	45	232
	34.1	34.9	28.0	29.4	37.9	47.1	50.0	12.4	51.4
SALES	108	98	10	66	41	1	0	46	62
	13.3	13.6	10.8	16.8	10.4	5.9	0.0	12.7	13.7
CRAFTSMAN/OPERATIVE	60	52	8	40	18	1	1	56	4
	7.4	7.2	8.6	10.2	4.5	5.9	16.7	15.5	0.9
DATA PROCESSING	34	30	4	15	17	1	1	12	22
	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.3	5.9	16.7	3.3	4.9
SERVICES	75	65	10	24	48	2	1	37	38
	9.2	9.0	10.8	6.1	12.1	11.8	16.7	10.2	8.4
HEALTH SERVICES	57	53	4	27	29	1	0	11	46
	7.0	7.4	4.3	6.9	7.3	5.9	0.0	3.0	10.2
TECHNICAL/TRADE	82	60	22	55	26	1	0	67	15
	10.1	8.3	23.7	14.0	6.6	5.9	0.0	18.5	3.3
UNSKILLED LABOR	107	98	9	47	59	1	0	80	27
	13.2	13.6	9.7	11.9	14.9	5.9	0.0	22.1	6.0
OTHER	13	13	0	4	8	1	0	8	5
	1.6	1.8	0.0	1.0	2.0	5.9	0.0	2.2	1.1

TABLE 22. CLASS OF 1977. TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, BY DISTRICT

	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	DISTRICT 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL EMPLOYED REPORTING	813 100.0	100 100.0	43 100.0	57 100.0	109 100.0	59 100.0	137 100.0	89 100.0	219 100.0
OFFICE/SECRETARIAL	277 34.1	46 46.0	17 39.5	17 29.8	37 33.9	18 30.5	54 39.4	34 38.2	54 24.7
SALES	108 13.3	9 9.0	5 11.6	6 10.5	6 5.5	5 8.5	21 15.3	12 13.5	44 20.1
CRAFTSMAN/OPERATIVE	60 7.4	7 7.0	2 4.7	3 5.3	5 4.6	8 13.6	7 5.1	7 7.9	21 9.6
DATA PROCESSING	34 4.2	5 5.0	3 7.0	2 3.5	6 5.5	0 0.0	6 4.4	3 3.4	9 4.1
SERVICES	75 9.2	7 7.0	3 7.0	5 8.8	18 16.5	6 10.2	16 11.7	8 9.0	12 5.5
HEALTH SERVICES	57 7.0	6 6.0	4 9.3	5 8.8	9 8.3	3 5.1	6 4.4	6 6.7	18 8.2
TECHNICAL/TRADE	82 10.1	5 5.0	2 4.7	4 7.0	14 12.8	12 20.3	9 6.6	5 5.6	31 14.2
UNSKILLED LABOR	107 13.2	13 13.0	7 16.3	12 21.1	13 11.9	6 10.2	15 10.9	13 14.6	28 12.8
OTHER	13 1.6	2 2.0	0 0.0	3 5.3	1 0.9	1 1.7	3 2.2	1 1.1	2 0.9

Table 23 shows the type of work done by full and part time workers. More full time workers were in office, data processing, craftsmen/operatives and technical trades while more part time employment was in sales, services, health and unskilled labor.

TABLE 23. CLASS OF 1977. TYPE OF WORK BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	Total	Full Time	Part Time
Type of work	801 100.0	547 100.0	254 100.0
Office/Secretarial	275 34.4	217 39.6	58 22.9
Sales	107 13.4	54 9.9	53 20.9
Craftsman/Operative	57 7.1	48 8.8	9 3.5
Data Processing	34 4.2	29 5.3	5 2.0
Services	75 9.4	34 6.2	41 16.1
Health Services	57 7.1	31 5.7	26 10.2
Technical/Trade	81 10.1	65 11.9	16 6.3
Unskilled Labor	105 13.1	61 11.2	44 17.3
Other	10 1.2	8 1.4	2 0.8

The median wage for all employed respondents from the Class of 1977, full or part time, was $3.92. Whites earned more, on the average, than did blacks, males more than females and voc/tech more than senior high graduates.

1977 GRADUATES CONTINUING THEIR EDUCATION

More than half (54.4%) of the 1977 graduates were enrolled in four and two year colleges, and business, technical or nursing schools in the fall of 1979. Table 24 shows that two thirds of the group who were continuing their education were enrolled in four year institutions. Nearly 15% of this class who were in two year colleges in 1977 had transferred to four year colleges in 1979. About one in six were enrolled in two year junior and community colleges and business, technical and nursing schools. Significantly more whites (77.3%) than blacks (59.3%) were attending four year colleges. Two and a half times as many blacks (23.9%) as whites (9.5%) were enrolled in two year colleges.

TABLE 24. CLASS OF 1977. TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX

	Total Respondents	School		Ethnic Group				Sex	
		Senior High	Voc/ Tech	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Male	Female
Total Reporting	779	725	54	317	440	14	8	334	445
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Four Year College	519	492	27	245	261	8	5	233	286
	66.6	67.9	50.0	77.3	59.3	57.2	62.5	69.8	64.3
Two Year College	140	123	17	30	105	3	2	50	90
	18.0	17.0	31.5	9.5	23.9	21.4	25.0	15.0	20.2
Business/Technical/ Nursing	120	110	10	42	74	3	1	51	69
	15.4	15.1	18.5	13.2	16.8	21.4	12.5	15.2	15.5

Nearly half (49.3%) of the respondents who were continuing their education were working at the same time. A similar proportion was attending school or college (50.7%) but not working. A larger proportion of senior high than voc/tech graduates were working and enrolled in schools or colleges (23% to 14%).

As shown in Table 25, one in six respondents who were continuing their education were enrolled in schools and colleges in Philadelphia. An additional 14% were located in the suburbs. More white (66.8%) than black students were attending Philadelphia schools and colleges. Two and a half times as many black as white 1977 graduates were continuing their education out of state. Proportionately more females were attending Philadelphia institutions (65.3% to 55.9%).

TABLE 25. CLASS OF 1977. LOCATION OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

	Total Respondents	School		Ethnic Group				Sex	
		Senior High	Voc/ Tech	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Male	Female
Total Reporting	709	660	45	292	401	9	7	306	403
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Philadelphia	434	406	28	195	227	6	6	171	263
	61.2	61.5	57.1	66.8	56.6	66.7	85.7	55.9	65.3
Suburban	101	92	9	43	56	1	1	46	55
	14.2	13.9	18.4	14.7	14.0	11.1	14.3	15.0	13.6
Elsewhere in Pennsylvania	78	73	5	32	45	1	-	39	39
	11.1	11.1	10.2	11.0	11.2	11.1	-	12.7	9.7
Out of State	96	89	7	22	73	1	-	50	46
	13.5	13.5	14.3	7.5	18.2	11.1	-	16.3	11.4

For the 1977 school graduates, business administration was the major field of study for one quarter of the group. This field ranked first for senior and voc/tech graduates, both sexes and all ethnic groups. Second ranked liberal arts attracted ten percent of both sexes and whites, and ranked a close third for blacks. Education as a major field ranked third for the total group, senior high graduates and whites. Among males the third ranking major field was engineering and among females, nursing.

The graduates who were continuing their education were asked to indicate how well they thought they were prepared for any of five subjects studied. Good ratings were given by just over half the respondents to history (50.3%) and slightly less to mathematics (48.8%) and English (46.7%). Science and foreign language preparation received good ratings by only forty percent of the graduates; the greatest dissatisfaction was reflected in poor ratings by 17.5% of the respondents for English and 20% for foreign languages. The proportion of good satisfaction ratings given by the Class of 1977 to all subjects was higher in November 1979 than it had been in November 1977. The poor ratings, indicating inadequate preparation remained the same. The greater satisfaction with high school preparation two and a half years after graduation reflects the opinions of students who have completed two years of post secondary education as well as those who have delayed their education or "stopped out" and returned to school.

TABLE 26. CLASS OF 1977. SATISFACTION WITH HIGH SCHOOL PREPARATION FOR SUBJECTS TAKEN IN COLLEGE.

Responses	English	Science	Mathematics	Foreign Language	History
Total	758 100.0	696 100.0	727 100.0	594 100.0	678 100.0
Good	354 46.7	284 40.8	355 48.8	235 39.6	341 50.3
Fair	271 35.8	314 45.1	259 35.6	240 40.4	270 39.8
Poor	133 17.5	98 14.1	113 15.6	119 20.0	67 9.9

The types of jobs held by the respondents who were working while attending schools or colleges varied by type of educational institution in which they were enrolled. Table 27. Many more two year college students had office jobs (41.1%) than did four year college or business, technical or nursing students. Almost one third of the working students in four year colleges had office jobs and an additional 19% worked in sales. Business, technical and nursing students seem to have jobs more closely related to their training - 23.9% were in technical trades and office work and 11.9% were in the health services field.

TABLE 27. CLASS OF 1977. TYPE OF WORK FOR RESPONDENTS CONTINUING THEIR EDUCATION

	Total Respondents	College		School
		Four Year	Two Year	Bus/Tech Nursing
Type of Work	360 100.0	210 100.0	83 100.0	67 100.0
Office/Secretarial	111 30.9	61 29.0	34 41.1	16 23.9
Sales	66 18.3	40 19.0	16 19.3	10 14.9
Craftsman/Operative	12 3.3	8 3.8	2 2.4	2 3.0
Data Processing	17 4.7	10 4.8	6 7.2	1 1.5
Services	44 12.2	26 12.4	10 12.0	8 11.9
Health Services	26 7.2	17 8.1	1 1.2	8 11.9
Technical/Trade	32 8.9	41 6.7	2 2.4	16 23.9
Unskilled Labor	46 12.8	30 14.3	10 12.0	6 9.0
Other	6 1.7	4 1.9	2 2.4	- -

Seventy five percent of the 1977 respondents made suggestions on how high schools could be improved. Almost one fifth (18.3%) of the comments involved the need for greater discipline, parental involvement in keeping order in the schools and the expulsion of students who misbehave in order to "let the other kids learn." The same proportion felt the need for more emphasis on basics and better test preparation. Almost as many mentions (16.2%) dealt with the perception that teachers should be more interested in their students. The need for better college preparation, a feeling that teachers should know more about their subjects and that incompetent teachers should be fired were methods of improvement cited by nearly one in seven graduates two years after they left high school.

The problem of discipline was mentioned much more often (23.4% to 15.2%) by whites than blacks and males (21.5%) rather than females (16%). More interest in the students on the part of teachers was a concern cited more often by blacks (18.5%) than whites (13%).

CLASS OF 1975

Table 28 shows the number and proportion of graduates and responses for the Class of 1975. A sample of 6,567 graduates in the Pupil Directory file, weighted by race and sex to reflect the response rates of previous surveys, produced 1,463 responses for a response rate of 22.3%. These responses reflect the composition of the class by type of school, race and sex.

TABLE 28. 1975 GRADUATES AND RESPONDENTS, NOVEMBER 1979

	Graduates		Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,834	100.0	1,463	100.0
Senior High	10,765	91.0	1,331	91.0
Vocational/Technical	1,069	9.0	132	9.0
White	5,133	43.4	675	46.1
Black	6,488	54.8	766	52.4
Hispanic	213	1.8	22	1.5
Male	5,479	46.3	667	45.6
Female	6,355	53.7	796	54.4

During the four and a half years since they graduated from high school, 13.4% of the graduates had been employed continuously and nearly two thirds had been employed for at least one or more years. Eight percent of the class had served at some time in the military forces. Five out of eight respondents had completed one or more years of school or college and one third had earned degrees and certificates of various kinds. More than one in five (22.7%) had delayed beginning their post secondary education by one year or more and an additional 7.7% "stopped out" and later returned to school or college. Nearly one in five (18.6%) had been unemployed and looking for work during at least one year since graduation in 1975.

Nearly one third of the 1975 respondents had earned degrees or certificates in two or four year colleges, business, technical or nursing schools. More than half of the group had earned BA degrees (53.3%). A greater proportion of senior high than voc/tech graduates had reached this educational level (54.9% to 19%). Also more whites (57.8%) than blacks (48.8%) and more males (57.1%) than females (50.7%) were in this category. Associate degrees from two year colleges had been earned by 18.2% of the respondents. The majority of voc/tech graduates had earned associate degrees upon completion of two years of college. Some of those holding associate degrees were still continuing their education. Indeed, 13% of the respondents who were enrolled in two year colleges in November 1975 had transferred and were enrolled in four year colleges in 1977; 14.6% transferred in 1978 and 22.6% transferred in 1979.

Fifteen percent of the respondents received certificates in various technical and health fields. Slightly more voc/tech graduates were in this group, which also included more females (17.8%) than males (11.6%).

BA degrees in education were reported by only 6.3% of the group, although education majors ranked second and third as major fields for this group in 1975 and 1977 and continues to rank high for all classes. Table 29

TABLE 29. CLASS OF 1975. KIND OF DEGREE RECEIVED

	Total Respondents	School		Ethnic Group				Sex	
		Senior High	Voc/ Tech	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Male	Female
Total Reporting	478	457	21	263	207	6	2	198	280
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BA Degree	255	251	4	152	101	2	-	113	142
	53.3	54.9	19.0	57.8	48.8	33.3	-	57.1	50.7
Associate Degree	87	76	11	34	51	1	1	35	52
	18.2	16.6	52.4	12.9	24.6	16.7	50.0	17.7	18.6
BS Engineering	11	10	1	5	5	-	1	11	-
	2.3	2.2	4.8	1.9	2.4	-	50.0	5.6	-
BA Education	30	30	-	20	8	2	-	7	23
	6.3	6.6	-	7.6	3.9	33.3	-	3.5	8.2
RN	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	0.2	0.2	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.4
Business Administration	11	11	-	7	4	-	-	9	2
	2.3	2.4	-	2.7	1.9	-	-	4.5	0.7
Nursing	7	7	-	6	1	-	-	-	7
	1.5	1.5	-	2.3	0.5	-	-	-	2.5
Other Certificates	76	71	5	38	37	1	-	23	53
	15.9	16.3	23.8	14.4	17.9	16.7	-	11.6	18.9

Four and a half years after graduation from Philadelphia public high schools, three quarters of the Class of 1975 were working in either civilian jobs or military service. Nearly four out of ten (38.6%) were continuing their education in business, technical and nursing schools (5.8%), two and four year colleges (27.4%) and graduate and professional schools (5.4%). Seven percent were unemployed and 2.3% were not looking for work.

Differences in status by race and sex (Table 30) show that two and a half times as many black as white 1975 graduates were looking for work (10.3% to 3.8%) at the time of the survey in November 1979. Conversely, a greater proportion of white respondents were employed. Many more blacks were continuing their education in colleges (35.1% to 30.2%) and schools (7.6% to 3.8%). Proportionately more males than females were continuing their education (43.4% to 34.6%) four and a half years after high school.

Table 31 displays the employment and education status of 1975 graduates by district of high school attended. District 3 and 5 graduates had the lowest proportion of respondents continuing their education in 1979. District 8 had the highest proportion employed only (57.5%). District 2 high schools had the largest proportion of unemployed graduates.

TABLE 30. CLASS OF 1975. EDUCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETHNIC GROUP, AND SEX

	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	SCHOOL		ETHNIC GROUP				SEX	
		SENIOR HIGH	VOC/ TECH	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	1463	1331	132	659	766	22	16	667	796
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CIVILIAN EMPLOYED ONLY	706	642	64	375	310	14	7	285	421
	48.3	48.2	48.5	56.9	40.5	63.6	43.8	42.7	52.9
IN MILITARY SERVICE	52	48	4	13	38	0	1	48	4
	3.6	3.6	3.0	2.0	5.0	0.0	6.3	7.2	0.5
UNEMPLOYED, LOOKING FOR WK	106	94	12	25	79	0	2	42	64
	7.2	7.1	9.1	3.8	10.3	0.0	12.5	6.3	8.0
UNEMPL, NOT LOOKING FOR WK	33	28	5	21	12	0	0	2	31
	2.3	2.1	3.8	3.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.9
IN COLLEGE, EMPLOYED	266	242	24	113	148	2	3	141	125
	18.2	18.2	18.2	17.1	19.3	9.1	18.8	21.1	15.7
IN COLLEGE, NOT EMPLOYED	214	200	14	86	121	4	3	110	104
	14.6	15.0	10.6	13.1	15.8	18.2	18.8	16.5	13.1
IN SCHOOL, EMPLOYED	61	55	6	21	38	2	0	33	28
	4.2	4.1	4.5	3.2	5.0	9.1	0.0	4.9	3.5
IN SCHOOL, NOT EMPLOYED	24	21	3	4	20	0	0	6	18
	1.6	1.6	2.3	0.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.3
OTHER	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

TABLE 31. CLASS OF 1975. EDUCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS, BY DISTRICT

	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	DISTRICT 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL	1463	170	75	90	225	94	275	148	326
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CIVILIAN EMPLOYED ONLY	706	76	28	47	91	46	122	74	222
	48.3	44.7	37.3	52.2	40.4	48.9	44.4	50.0	57.5
IN MILITARY SERVICE	52	11	2	4	9	5	9	3	9
	3.6	6.5	2.7	4.4	4.0	5.3	3.3	2.0	2.3
UNEMPLOYED, LOOKING FOR WK	106	14	13	8	26	10	14	6	15
	7.2	8.2	17.3	8.9	11.6	10.6	5.1	4.1	3.9
UNEMPL, NOT LOOKING FOR WK	33	2	0	4	4	5	3	7	8
	2.3	1.2	0.0	4.4	1.8	5.3	1.1	4.7	2.1
IN COLLEGE, EMPLOYED	266	35	10	17	48	12	55	20	69
	18.2	20.6	13.3	18.9	21.3	12.8	20.0	13.5	17.9
IN COLLEGE, NOT EMPLOYED	214	24	10	7	29	7	62	26	49
	14.6	14.1	13.3	7.8	12.9	7.4	22.5	17.6	12.7
IN SCHOOL, EMPLOYED	61	5	8	3	12	6	5	10	12
	4.2	2.9	10.7	3.3	5.3	6.4	1.8	6.8	3.1
IN SCHOOL, NOT EMPLOYED	24	3	4	0	6	3	4	2	2
	1.6	1.8	5.3	0.0	2.7	3.2	1.5	1.4	0.5
OTHER	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0

EMPLOYED 1975 GRADUATES

Seven out of ten 1975 graduates were employed in November 1979 and more than three quarters of them held full time jobs. More voc/tech graduates than those from senior high schools and more whites (81.9%) than blacks (73.2%) were full time workers. More than a third of the employed respondents (35.8%) held office jobs. Slightly more blacks than whites (40% to 32.6%) and many more females (46.7%) than males (21.8%) held office positions. Proportionately more blacks were in service jobs (13.4% to 8.2%). Males predominated in sales, scientific and technical positions. One and a half times as many whites as blacks were in trade and transportation jobs and health fields. Table 32

Nearly half of the District 4 and 5 graduates held office jobs while nearly one quarter (22.2%) of District 5 graduates were in technical trades. Sales and technical jobs ranked second and third for District 7 graduates while data processing and sales accounted for another third of the employed workers from District 2 schools.

Almost all of the employed respondents designated their full or part time occupations. More workers were employed in office jobs than any other type of work but fewer part time (29.3%) than full time workers (37.9%) were in this category. More part time workers were in sales (14.1%) and data processing (17.1%). Table 33

The median wage for all employed respondents from the Class of 1975 was $4.76. Senior high graduates ($4.79) were earning more, on the average, than voc/tech graduates ($4.52) four and a half years after high school graduation. Whites had higher hourly earnings than blacks ($5.13 to $4.26) and males earned more per hour than females ($5.25 to $4.41).

TABLE 32. CLASS OF 1975. TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETHNIC GROUP, AND SEX

	TOTAL RESPONDENTS	SCHOOL		ETHNIC GROUP				SEX	
		SENIOR HIGH	VOC/ TECH	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL EMPLOYED REPORTING	994	903	91	497	470	17	10	435	559
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS	356	324	32	162	188	6	0	95	261
	35.8	35.9	35.2	32.6	40.0	35.3	0.0	21.8	46.7
SALES	98	93	5	45	50	3	0	55	43
	9.9	10.3	5.5	9.1	10.6	17.6	0.0	12.6	7.7
SCIENTIFIC/TECHNICAL	71	65	6	41	26	2	2	42	29
	7.1	7.2	6.6	8.2	5.5	11.8	20.0	9.7	5.2
SERVICES	107	97	10	41	63	1	2	60	47
	10.8	10.7	11.0	8.2	13.4	5.9	20.0	13.8	8.4
EDUCATION	68	66	2	40	26	1	1	19	49
	6.8	7.3	2.2	8.0	5.5	5.9	10.0	4.4	8.8
SOCIAL SCIENCE/SERVICE	36	36	0	13	23	0	0	14	22
	3.6	4.0	0.0	2.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.9
TRADES/TRANSPORTATION	146	118	28	86	53	3	4	127	19
	14.7	13.1	30.8	17.3	11.3	17.6	40.0	29.2	3.4
HEALTH SERVICES	93	86	7	58	33	1	1	12	81
	9.4	9.5	7.7	11.7	7.0	5.9	10.0	2.8	14.5
ART & COMMUNICATION	19	18	1	11	8	0	0	11	8
	1.9	2.0	1.1	2.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.4

TABLE 33. CLASS OF 1975. TYPE OF WORK BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	Total Employed	Full Time	Part Time
Total Employed Reporting	984	779	205
	100.0	100.0	100.0
Office/Secretarial	355	295	60
	36.1	37.9	29.3
Sales	97	68	29
	9.9	8.7	14.1
Craftsman/Operative	71	59	12
	7.2	7.6	5.9
Data Processing	104	69	35
	10.6	8.9	17.1
Services	67	46	21
	6.8	5.9	10.2
Health Services	35	31	4
	3.6	4.0	2.0
Technical/Trade	145	124	21
	14.7	15.9	10.2
Unskilled Labor	92	75	17
	9.3	9.6	8.3
Other	18	12	6
	1.8	1.5	2.9

1975 GRADUATES CONTINUING THEIR EDUCATION

Almost four out of ten 1975 graduates were enrolled in school and colleges in November 1979. More than half were in four year institutions while the remainder were in two year colleges (17.7%), business, technical or nursing schools (15%) and graduate or professional schools (14%). Twice as many voc/tech graduates as those from senior high schools were attending two year colleges (31.9% to 16.4%). Proportionately, many more whites than blacks (24.6% to 7%) were pursuing post graduate studies. Table 34 Most of the respondents attending graduate and professional schools had attended high schools in Districts 6 and 8. Twice as many graduates from high schools in Districts 2 and 5 were enrolled in business, technical and nursing schools four and a half years after graduation.

TABLE 34. CLASS OF 1975. TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED BY TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX

	Total Respondents	School		Ethnic Group				Sex	
		Senior High	Voc/ Tech	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Male	Female
Total Reporting	565	518	47	224	327	8	6	290	275
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Four Year College	301	280	21	113	179	3	6	159	142
	53.3	54.0	44.7	50.4	54.8	37.5	100.0	54.8	51.6
Two Year College	100	85	15	31	67	2	-	44	56
	17.7	16.4	31.9	13.8	20.5	25.0	-	15.2	20.4
Business/Technical/ Nursing	85	76	9	25	58	2	-	39	46
	15.0	14.7	19.1	11.2	17.7	25.0	-	13.4	16.7
Graduate/Professional	79	77	2	55	23	1	-	48	31
	14.0	14.9	4.3	24.6	7.0	12.0	-	16.6	11.3

Two thirds of those respondents who were continuing their education were in Philadelphia, 13.9% were in the suburban areas and 7.4% elsewhere in Pennsylvania. One in eight were attending institutions out of state.

Business administration was the major field reported by nearly one quarter of the students. It ranked first by both race and sex groups. Education majors were next most numerous among blacks, whites and females but numbered only half the proportion of business majors. Engineering and architecture was the second ranked major for males. Liberal arts majors were the third most numerous group for all categories.

Nearly six out of ten (57.9%) of the respondents enrolled in schools and colleges were working as well. Nearly one third of them were in office occupations. More two year college students held office and sales jobs than did students in four year colleges or business, technical or nursing schools. Twice as many four year college students held jobs in the sciences and health fields.

The Class of 1975, when asked to comment on ways to improve high schools, stressed discipline, basics, the need for more interested teachers and better college and job preparation. Discipline was the primary concern mentioned by 20.5% of the respondents. The same proportion of senior high and voc/tech graduates, whites and males, ranked discipline as their major concern. Blacks and females were concerned about discipline only slightly less, giving it third rank with 17.5% and 18% of the mentions respectively. Blacks ranked the need for greater emphasis on basics - reading, writing and mathematics first and more interested teachers a very close second. Females first ranked concern was more interested teachers followed closely by the need for better basics and discipline.

CONCLUSION

The responses to the 1979 survey identified some salient differences between those graduates who have been out of school four years, two years and for less than one year.

The wealth of detail presented for the 1979 class provides an up to date look at our graduates. Allowing for changes in the economic and social climate over the years, comparisons can be made among the profiles of graduates since 1971. The data on graduates two and four years after high school attempts to show the various paths young people pursue as they take their place as contributing adult members of society.

As might be expected, the proportion of each class that was employed in the civilian labor force increased with the length of time since graduation. Only 43.9% of the 1979 class were employed compared to 70.7% of the 1975 responderts. As the older respondents completed their education beyond high school, more than twice as many 1975 as 1979 graduates were working and not enrolled in school.

As their learning and education increased, the type of employment changed and median wages climbed. Roughly one third of each group work in office occupations but data processing positions increased from 1.2% of the jobs for new 1979 graduates to 4.2% for 1977 graduates and 7.1% of the 1975 graduates. Service occupations dropped from fourteen to nine and ten percent respectively. Median wages ranged from $3.26 for new graduates to $4.76 for the Class of 1975.

For respondents from all three classes enrolled in schools and colleges, business administration and liberal arts are the top ranked major field of study. For the Class of 1979, engineering/architecture ranked third, displacing education in that rank for earlier classes. This certainly reflects the diminishing demands for teachers and increased opportunities for engineers in the 1980s.

The comments from former high school students about the most important problems involved in improving high schools were consistent for these three groups. Discipline, stressing the basics and more interest on the part of teachers are the primary concerns of former students.

It is our intention to continue to elicit information and opinions from Philadelphia high school graduates from alternate years. Trend data on employment, education, delayed education, unemployment patterns and shifts in jobs and major fields will augment School District information for planning and development of new and improved programs for high school students in the future.

APPENDIX

TABLE A-1. 1979 GRADUATES AND RESPONSES, BY SCHOOL

	School	Graduates		Responses	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
101	Bartram	535	5.0	47	4.0
102	West Philadelphia	509	4.7	60	5.1
108	W.P. University City	355	3.3	42	3.6
201	Franklin	152	1.4	16	1.4
203	Penn	295	2.7	24	2.1
206	Parkway	140	1.3	21	1.7
214	Masterman	30	0.3	7	0.6
229	Franklin Lrng. Ctr.	87	0.8	8	0.7
301	South Philadelphia	554	5.1	53	4.6
306	Bok	172	1.6	12	1.0
401	Gratz	368	3.4	35	3.0
402	Overbrook	547	5.1	55	4.8
406	Dobbins	327	3.0	41	3.5
414	Strawberry Mansion	145	1.4	19	1.6
432	Lamberton	118	1.1	15	1.3
501	Kensington	195	1.8	16	1.3
502	Edison	162	1.5	14	1.2
506	Mastbaum	359	3.3	33	2.9
601	Central	358	3.3	63	5.3
602	Germantown	441	4.1	45	3.9
603	Roxborough	329	3.1	34	2.9
604	Saul	106	1.0	12	1.0
605	High School for Girls	432	4.0	52	4.4
606	King	406	3.8	42	3.6
701	Frankford	567	5.3	43	3.7
702	Olney	552	5.1	76	6.5
793	Logan - SFAA	5	*	-	-
801	Lincoln	676	6.3	61	5.3
802	Northeast	862	8.0	113	9.7
803	Washington	862	8.0	96	8.2
	Special Schools	131	1.2	10	0.9
	Total	10,777	100.0	1,165	100.0

* Less than 0.1%

TABLE A-2. 1977 GRADUATES AND RESPONSES, BY SCHOOL

	School	Graduates		Responses	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
101	Bartram	668	5.7	89	6.2
102	West Philadelphia	502	4.3	56	3.9
108	W.P. University City	413	3.5	47	3.3
201	Franklin	171	1.5	13	0.9
203	Penn	504	4.3	49	3.4
206	Parkway	189	1.6	24	1.7
229	Franklin Learning Center	71	0.6	6	0.4
301	South Philadelphia	702	6.0	77	5.4
401	Gratz	352	3.0	31	2.3
402	Overbrook	598	5.1	67	4.7
414	Strawberry Mansion	142	1.2	24	1.7
432	Lamberton	117	1.0	16	1.1
501	Kensington	216	1.9	18	1.3
502	Edison	169	1.5	20	1.4
601	Central	312	2.7	58	4.0
602	Germantown	380	3.3	35	2.4
603	Roxborough	377	3.2	39	2.7
605	High School for Girls	340	2.9	67	4.7
606	King	483	4.1	65	4.5
701	Frankford	532	4.6	60	4.2
702	Olney	713	6.1	80	5.6
801	Lincoln	806	6.9	103	7.2
802	Northeast	980	8.4	121	8.4
803	Washington	834	7.1	104	7.2
	Total: Senior High	10,571	90.5	1,269	88.6
306	Bok	192	1.6	20	1.4
406	Dobbins	377	3.2	51	3.6
506	Mastbaum	441	3.8	56	3.9
604	Saul	103	0.9	23	1.6
	Total: Voc/Tech	1,113	9.5	150	10.5
	Total: Special Schools	NR*	-	13	0.9
	Total: All High Schools	11,684	100.0	1,432	100.0

* Not Reported

TABLE A-3. 1975 GRADUATES AND RESPONSES, BY SCHOOL

	School	Graduates		Responses	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
101	Bartram	600	5.0	58	4.0
102	West Philadelphia	572	4.7	68	4.6
108	W.P. University City	408	3.4	44	3.0
201	Franklin	247	2.0	22	1.5
203	Penn	270	2.2	22	1.5
206	Parkway	167	1.4	27	1.9
229	Franklin Learning Center	46	0.4	3	0.2
301	South Philadelphia	699	5.8	70	4.8
401	Gratz	594	4.9	67	4.6
402	Overbrook	781	6.5	113	7.7
501	Kensington	199	1.6	18	1.2
502	Edison	174	1.4	18	1.2
601	Central	357	3.0	61	4.2
602	Germantown	866	7.2	84	5.8
603	Roxborough	401	3.3	48	3.2
605	High School for Girls	380	3.2	66	4.5
701	Frankford	669	5.6	62	4.2
702	Olney	753	6.3	86	5.9
801	Lincoln	804	6.7	128	8.8
802	Northeast	1,109	9.2	158	10.8
803	Washington	870	7.2	100	6.8
	Total: Senior High	10,966	91.0	1,323	90.4
306	Bok	190	1.6	20	1.3
406	Dobbins	398	3.3	39	2.7
506	Mastbaum	390	3.2	58	4.0
604	Saul	112	0.9	15	1.0
	Total: Voc/Tech	1,090	9.0	132	9.0
	Total: Special Schools	NR*	-	8	0.6
	Total: All High Schools	12,056	100.0	1,463	100.0

* Not Reported

TABLE A-4. GRADUATES BY AFTER HIGH SCHOOL STATUS, 1971-1979

Percent of Graduates Employed in Civilian Jobs in November After Graduation

Class	Total	Whites	Blacks	Males	Females
1971	45.5	50.0	42.3	44.6	46.7
1972	50.1	57.0	44.1	51.8	48.6
1973	50.9	55.5	46.6	51.9	50.1
1974	44.3	54.0	36.5	46.8	42.4
1975	40.2	55.0	28.9	40.7	39.8
1976	39.0	51.7	30.8	39.5	38.7
1977	40.1	57.0	29.0	41.2	39.2
1978	45.4	58.9	34.9	47.3	44.0
1979	43.9	59.1	33.3	44.3	43.6

Percent of Graduates Continuing Education in November After Graduation

Class	Total	Whites	Blacks	Males	Females
1971	54.2	61.9	48.2	59.8	50.9
1972	54.7	57.9	51.4	57.5	52.2
1973	52.5	51.0	48.9	55.5	49.8
1974	57.9	58.6	57.5	58.6	57.4
1975	58.5	56.5	60.0	58.7	58.6
1976	61.2	59.8	61.9	60.9	61.5
1977	61.7	59.7	63.0	58.1	64.5
1978	63.8	61.7	65.6	61.4	65.6
1979	66.7	64.3	68.1	66.8	66.5

Percent of Graduates Working in Civilian Jobs While Continuing Education in November After Graduation

Class	Total	Whites	Blacks	Males	Females
1971	15.6	19.3	10.8	18.4	12.4
1972	17.3	21.4	13.5	21.7	13.3
1973	15.5	17.3	13.8	18.2	13.2
1974	15.2	19.4	12.0	17.1	13.7
1975	14.6	21.0	9.6	17.1	12.5
1976	16.7	22.3	12.8	17.7	15.9
1977	17.4	24.8	12.8	19.0	16.2
1978	22.4	22.8	18.0	24.5	20.9
1979	23.4	28.3	19.9	23.5	23.3

TABLE A-5. MEDIAN HOURLY EARNINGS, NOVEMBER 1979

Class of 1979

Total	$3.26
Senior High	3.23
Voc/Tech	3.55
White	3.32
Black	3.19
Male	3.36
Female	3.18

Class of 1977

Total	$3.92
Senior High	3.90
Voc/Tech	4.06
White	4.23
Black	3.55
Male	4.40
Female	3.57

Class of 1975

Total	$4.76
Senior High	4.79
Voc/Tech	4.52
White	5.13
Black	4.26
Male	5.25
Female	4.41

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA
Office of Research and Evaluation

PHILADELPHIA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES - CLASS OF 1979

Please circle the numbers in the shaded area or supply the information requested to answer the questions below.

AT PRESENT ARE YOU: [6]

1. Employed: full time....1 / part time....2

2. In College: [7] 4 year....1 / 2 year....2

3. Business or technical school....3

4. Unemployed, looking for work....4 / not looking for work....5

5. In military service: regular....6 / reserves....7

6. Other (specify)_____

IF CONTINUING EDUCATION: [8]

7. School or college_____

Address_____

8. MAJOR FIELD: (circle one) [9]

Business Administration....01
Liberal Arts....02
Education....03
Social Science....04
Physical Science....05
Art/Music/Drama....06
Communications....07
Engineering & Architecture....08
Computer Sciences/Data Processing....09
Nursing....10
Health Services/Technicians....11
Pre-Medical....12
Pre-Dental....13
Secretarial/Business....14
Technical Trades....15
Commercial Art/Photography....16
Pharmacy....17
Agriculture/Horticulture....18
Pre-Law....19
Other (specify)_____

9. For subjects continued in college, my high school preparation was: [11]

	Good	Fair	Poor
English	1	2	3
Science	1	2	3
Math	1	2	3
Foreign Languages	1	2	3
History	1	2	3

IF NOW EMPLOYED: [16]

10. Type of work:

Office and Secretarial....1
Sales....2
Craftsman or Operator....3
Data Processing/Keypunch....4
Services-Teacher Aide, Waiter....5
Health Services....6
Technical Trades....7
Unskilled Labor....8
Other (specify)_____

[17]

11. Salary: $_____ per _____ (hr./wk./mo./yr.)

[21]

12. What is your job title?

_____

[22]

13. What are your duties on the job?

_____

[23]

14. How did you get your job?

Through school personnel....1
Friends and family....2
By yourself....3
Other (specify)_____

PERSONAL DATA [24]

15. Graduated from _____ High School

[28]

16. Race/Ethnic group:

White....1
Black....2
Hispanic....3
Other (specify)_____

[29]

17. Sex: Male....1 / Female....2

[30]

18. How do you think high school could be improved?

Office Use Only [40]

PLEASE COMPLETE REVERSE SIDE OF FORM.

WHILE IN HIGH SCHOOL

19. Did you take any vocational courses? [47]

Yes.....1
No.....2

20. If YES circle the number of COURSE CLUSTER in which you were enrolled. [48]

BUSINESS AND DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION.....1
Secretarial, Office/Clerical Practice, Typing, Bookkeeping, Business Math, Business Administration, Data Processing: Keypunch; Programming; Systems Coordinator, Retailing, Marketing, Merchandising, Sales, Stock Control, Warehousing.

COMMUNICATIONS.....2
Commercial Art/Photography, Offset Printing, Composing Room Work, Architectural Drafting, Mechanical Drawing, Radio/TV Broadcasting, Radio/TV Repair, Electronics Technician, Visual Communications.

CONSTRUCTION.....3
Building Superintendent, Maintenance, Carpentry, Wood Shop, Industrial Electricity, Masonry, Painting, Paperhanging, Floor Covering, Plumbing.

HEALTH SERVICES.....4
Dental/Medical Lab./Nursing Assistant, Medical Records Clerk, Hospital Practice.

MANUFACTURING/MAINTENANCE.....5
Auto Body and Fender Repair, Office Machine Repair, Heat/Air Conditioning/Refrigeration Technician, Machinist, Sheet Metal Welding, Vending Machine and Major Appliance Repair, Power Sewing, Upholstery, Cabinet Making, Biomedical Equipment Repair, Electro-Mechanical Technology.

PERSONAL SERVICES.....6
Aide (Elderly; Child Care), Cosmetologist, Home and Institutional Management, Restaurant Practice, Cook/Salad Maker, Baking, Candy Maker, Waiter/Waitress, Hotel/Motel Worker, Law Enforcement, Tailoring.

POWER MECHANICS.....7
Automobile Repair: Air Conditioning; Carburetor; Diagnostic; Engine; Ignition; Transmission; Diesel Engine, Small Engine Repair, Service Station, Machine Shop.

AGRICULTURE.....8
Animal Lab., Meat Cutting, Horticulture/ Turfgrass Technician, Florist/Forestry/ Landscape Gardener, Agribusiness.

21. Did you plan to continue your education after graduation? [49]

Yes.....1
No.....2

22. Did you plan to get a job immediately after graduation? [50]

Yes.....1
No.....2

23. Did you get help at school with after graduation plans? [51]

Teacher.....1
Counselor.....2
Both.....3

24. Did you participate in the following programs? [52]

Cooperative Office of Education...1
Distributive Education.....2
Neighborhood Youth Corps.....3
Work Experience.....4

25. Did you attend a Skills Center? [56]

Yes.....1
No.....2

26. If YES, which Skills Center did you attend? [57]

Randolph.....1
Swenson.....2

27. How do you think vocational education courses could be improved? [58]

THANK YOU. PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM IMMEDIATELY.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA
Office of Research and Evaluation

PHILADELPHIA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES - CLASS OF 1977

Please circle the numbers in the shaded area or supply the information requested to answer the questions below.

AT PRESENT ARE YOU: [6]

1. Employed: full time.....1
   part time.....2
2. In college: 4 year.....1
   2 year.....2
3. Business or technical school.....3
4. Unemployed, looking for work.....4
   not looking for work.....5
5. In military service: regular.....6
   reserves.....7
6. Other (specify)_____

IF CONTINUING EDUCATION: [8]

7. School or college_____
   Address_____
8. MAJOR FIELD: (circle one) [9]
   - Business Administration.....01
   - Liberal Arts.....02
   - Education.....03
   - Social Science.....04
   - Physical Science.....05
   - Art/Music/Drama.....06
   - Communications.....07
   - Engineering & Architecture.....08
   - Computer Sciences/Data Processing.....09
   - Nursing.....10
   - Health Services/Technicians.....11
   - Pre-Medical.....12
   - Pre-Dental.....13
   - Secretarial/Business.....14
   - Technical Trades.....15
   - Commercial Art/Photography.....16
   - Pharmacy.....17
   - Agriculture/Horticulture.....18
   - Pre-Law.....19
   - Other (specify)_____
9. For subjects continued in college, my high school preparation was: [11]

	Good	Fair	Poor
English	1	2	3
Science	1	2	3
Math	1	2	3
Foreign Languages	1	2	3
History	1	2	3

IF NOW EMPLOYED: [16]

10. Type of work:
    - Office and Secretarial.....1
    - Sales.....2
    - Craftsman or Operator.....3
    - Data Processing/Keypunch.....4
    - Services-Teacher Aide, Waiter.....5
    - Health Services.....6
    - Technical Trades.....7
    - Unskilled Labor.....8
    - Other (specify)_____ 9
11. Salary: $_____ per_____ (hr./wk./mo./yr.) [17]

SINCE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WERE YOU:

	In November '77 [20]	In November '78 [22]
12. Employed	1	1
13. In 4 year college	1 [21]	1 [23]
14. In 2 year college	2	2
15. In business/technical school	3	3
16. Unemployed, looking for work	4	4
not looking for work	5	5
17. In military service: regular	6	6
reserves	7	7

18. Other (specify)_____

PERSONAL DATA: [24]

19. Graduated from:_____ High School
20. Race/Ethnic Group: White.....1 [28]
    Black.....2
    Hispanic.....3
    Other.....4
21. Sex: Male.....1 [29]
    Female.....2
22. How do you think high school could be improved? [30]

Office use only [40]

YOUR ANSWERS ARE IMPORTANT. PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM IMMEDIATELY. THANK YOU.

78

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA
Office of Research and Evaluation

PHILADELPHIA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES - CLASS OF 1975

Please circle the numbers in the shaded area or supply the information requested to answer the questions below.

AT PRESENT ARE YOU: [6]

1. Employed: full time.....1
   part time.....2
2. In college: [7] 4 year.....1
   2 year.....2
3. Business or technical school.....3
4. Unemployed, looking for work.....4
   not looking for work.....5
5. In military service: regular.....6
   reserves.....7
6. Graduate/professional school.....8
7. Other (specify)_____

IF CONTINUING EDUCATION: [8]

8. School or college_____
   Address_____

9. MAJOR FIELD: (circle one) [9]

Business Administration.....01
Liberal Arts.....02
Education.....03
Social Science.....04
Physical Science.....05
Art/Music/Drama.....06
Communications.....07
Engineering & Architecture.....08
Computer Sciences/Data Processing....09
Nursing.....10
Health Services/Technicians.....11
Pre-Medical.....12
Pre-Dental.....13
Secretarial/Business.....14
Technical Trades.....15
Commercial Art/Photography.....16
Pharmacy.....17
Agriculture/Horticulture.....18
Pre-Law.....19
Other (specify)_____

10. How many years of school or college have you completed since high school? [11]

11. Did you receive a degree? [12]
    Yes.....1
    No.....2

12. Kind and date of degree: [13]
    _____

IF NOW EMPLOYED: [14]

13. Type of work:
    Office occupations.....1
    Sales.....2
    Scientific/Technical.....3
    Services (teacher aide, waiter).....4
    Education.....5
    Social Science/Social Service.....6
    Technical Trades.....7
    Health Services.....8
    Art & Communication.....9
    Other (specify)_____

14. Salary: $_____ per _____ [15]
    (hr./wk./mo./yr.)

SINCE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WERE YOU:	In November '75	'76	'77	'78
15. Employed	[19] 1	[21] 1	[23] 1	[25] 1
16. In 4 year college	[20] 1	[22] 1	[24] 1	[26] 1
17. In 2 year college	2	2	2	2
18. In business/technical school	3	3	3	3
19. Unemployed, looking for work	4	4	4	4
not looking for work	5	5	5	5
20. In military service: regular	6	6	6	6
reserves	7	7	7	7

21. Other (specify)_____

PERSONAL DATA: [27]

22. Graduated from: _____ High School

23. Race/Ethnic Group: [31]
    White.....1
    Black.....2
    Hispanic.....3
    Other.....4

24. Sex: [32]
    Male.....1
    Female.....2

25. How do you think high school could be improved? [33]

Office Use Only [43]

YOUR ANSWERS ARE IMPORTANT. PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM IMMEDIATELY. THANK YOU.